The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Poetry.

DEMOCRATIC BATTLE HYMN.

Air—"Marseilles Hymn."

Behold the furious storm is rolling,
Which traitor fiends confederate raise;
The hounds of woe, let loose, are howling,
And soon our brothers' homes will blaze;
And shall we calmly view the ruin,
While bloody force, with lawless stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
This happy land in blood imbruing?
Arise, Arise, ye brave!
And let our war cry be
Our God, our Union, and our flag,
Our creed, and victory.

Oh, blessed Union! we will ne'er resign thee,
Nor fail to bow before thy glorious name,
While madmen rail and knaves malign thee,
Shall we be recreant to thy fame?
No! by the Constitution bending o'er us!
No! by the Revolution's sacred dead!
No! by the perils past and fled!
No! by the destiny before us!
Awake! awake! brave hearts!
Put down the traitor clan
Who would our Union rend in parts,
The last best hope of man.

And hark! the popular shout is waking
In every breast a generous flame;
And Treason, in his den is quaking,
And shuddering at its death of shame;
And where our starry banner's gleaming,
The patriot BUCHANAN stands,
Supported by our hearts and hands,
Triumph above and round him beaming.
For on the Constitution's rock,
With God our hearts to see,
We dare the traitor's direst shock,
And wait for victory.

Do not despair! ye millions pining
In bloody fetters o'er the sea:
The orb ye watch is not declining,
Tho' sorely clouded it may be.
On this fair shore we will reserve ye
A shelter from the despot's frown,
A refuge from the pelting storm,
And, blessed Union! we still preserve thee!
Yes! for the God above us
Has made and kept us free;
And from the skies beyond us
He points to victory!

Buchanan and Breckinridge.

LETTER OF RUFUS CHOATE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

From the Boston Courier, August 14.

The Whigs of Maine held a grand mass meeting in the town of Waterville yesterday. Hon. Rufus Choate was invited to be present, but being unable to attend, he sent a letter, in which he defined his own position on the Presidential question; and avowed his intention to vote for Mr. Buchanan. We give it below.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

Gentlemen:—Upon my return last evening, after a short absence from the city, I found your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me to take part in the proceedings of the Whigs of Maine, assembled in mass meeting.

I appreciate most highly the honor and kindness of this invitation, and should have had true pleasure in accepting it. The Whigs of Maine composed at all times so important a division of the great national party; which under that name, with or without official power, as a responsible administration or as only an organized opinion, has done so much for our country—our whole country—and your responsibilities at this moment are so vast and peculiar, that I acknowledge an anxiety to see—not wait to hear—with what noble bearing you meet the demands of the time. If the tried legions, to whom it is committed to guard the frontier of the Union, falter now, who, any where, can be entrusted?

My engagements, however, and the necessity and expediency of abstaining from all speech requiring much effort, will prevent my being with you. And yet, invited to share in your counsels, and grateful for such distinction, I cannot wholly decline my own opinion on one of the duties of the Whigs in what you well describe as "the present crisis in the political affairs of the country." I cannot now, and need not, pause to elaborate or defend them. What I think, and what I have decided to do, permit me in the briefest and plainest expression to tell you.

The first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens,—loving, with a large and equal love our whole native land,—but as Whigs, and because we are Whigs, is to unite with some organization of our countrymen, to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party, calling itself Republican.—This is our first duty. It would more exactly express my opinion to say, that at this moment, it is our only duty. Certainly, atleast, it comprehends or suspends all others; and in my judgment, the question for each and every one of us is, not whether this candidate or that candidate would be our first choice; not whether there is some good talk in the worst platform, and some bad talk in the best platform; not whether this man's ambition, or that man's servility, or boldness, or fanaticism, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild waters in this uproar;—but just this,—by what vote can I do most to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act,—the very ecstacy of its madness,—the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party which knows one half of America only to hate and dread it; from whose unconsecrated and revolutionary banner fifteen stars are erased or have fallen;—in whose national anthem the old and endeared airs of the Eutaw Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, and those, later, of New Orleans, and Buena Vista, and Chapultepec, breathe no more. To this duty, to this question, all others seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary.

And why? Because, according to our creed, it is only the United America which can peacefully, gradually, safely, improve, lift up and bless with all social and personal and civil blessings, all the races and all the conditions which compose our vast and various family—it is such an America, only, whose arm can guard our flag, develope our resources, extend our trade; and fill the measure of our glory; and, because, according to our convictions, the triumph of such a Party puts that Union in danger. That is my reason. And for you, and for me, and for all of us in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a danger; it is reason enough. Believing the noble ship of state to be within a half cable's length of the lee shore of rock, in a gale of wind, our first business is to put her about, and crowd her off, into the deep, open sea. That done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her cruising ground, and bring her officers to court-martial at our leisure.

If there are any in Maine—and among the Whigs of Maine I hope there is not one—but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealousy of men or sections, unreasoning and impatient philanthropy, or whatever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood and quenched the spirit of national life at its source; with whom the Union of slave States and free States under the actual Constitution is a curse, a hindrance, a reproach; with those of course our view of our duty and the reason of it, are a stumbling block and foolishness. To such you can have nothing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the Union as we love it, and prize it as we prize it; who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and navigation and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth—but as a means of improving the material lot, and elevating the moral and mental nature, and insuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations; if there are those who think thus justly of it—and yet hug the fatal delusion that, because it is good, it is necessarily immortal; that it will thrive without care; that anything created by man's will is above or stronger than His will; that because the reason and virtue of our age of reason and virtue could build it, the passions and stimulations of a day of frenzy cannot pull it down; if such there are among you, to them address yourselves, with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake, and some mightier cause in hearing, than ever yet tongue had pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and hearts are reached, all is safe. But how specious and how manifold are the sophisms by which they are courted?

They hear and they read much ridicule of those who fear that geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that our greatest, wisest, and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in one form or another, left on record their own fear of such a party? The judgments of Washington, Madison, Clay, Webster, on the dangers of the American Union—are they worth nothing to a consistent love of it?—What they dreaded as a remote and improbable contingency—that against which they cautioned, as they thought, distant generations—that which they were so happy as to die without seeing—is upon us. And yet some men would have us go on laughing and singing, like the traveler in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which, as a distant and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his Country, and dictate the grave and grand warning of the Farewell Address.

They hear men say that such a party *ought not* to endanger the Union; that, although it happened to be formed within one geographical section, and confined exclusively to it; although its end and aim is to rally that section against the other on a question of morals, policy and feeling, on which the two differ eternally and unappeasibly; although, from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it, or accept office under it without infamy at home; although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power and honor, and a full share of the Government, from our whole family of States, and bestow them, substantially, all upon the antagonist family; although the doctrines of human rights, which it gathers out of the Declaration of Independence—that passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war—and adopts as its fundamental ideas, announce to any Southern apprehension a crusade of government against slavery, far without and beyond Kansas; although the spirit and tendency of its electioneering appeals, as a whole, in prose and verse, the leading articles of its papers, and the speeches of its orators, are to excite contempt and hate, or fear of our entire geographical section, and hate or dread or contempt is the natural impression it all leaves on the Northern mind and heart; yet, that nobody anywhere ought to be angry, or ought to be frightened; that the majority must govern, and that the North is a majority; that it is ten to one nothing will happen; that, if worst comes to worst, the South knows it is wholly to blame, and needs the Union more than we do, and will be quiet accordingly.

But do they who hold this language forget that the question is not what ought to endanger the Union, but what will do it? Is it man as he ought to be, or man as he is, that we must live with or live alone? In appreciating the influences which may disturb a political system, and especially one like ours, do you make no allowance for passions, for pride, for infirmity, for the burning sense of even imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men, in all sections, uniformly obey reason, and uniformly wisely see and calmly seek their true interests?—Where on earth is such a fool's Paradise as that to be found? Conceding to the people of the fifteen States the ordinary and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weakness and its strength, I, for one, dare not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be expected naturally and probably to disunite the States.

With my undoubting convictions, I know that it would be folly and immorality in men to wish it. Certainly there are in all sections and in all States those who love the Union, under the actual Constitution, as Washington did, as Jay, Hamilton, and Madison did—as Jackson, Clay and Webster loved it. Such even is the hereditary and the habitual sentiment of the general American heart. But he has read life and books to little purpose who has not learned that "bosom friendship" may be "to resentment soured," and that no hatred is so keen, deep, and precious as that.

> "And to be wroth with one we love,
> Will work like madness in the brain."

He has read the book of our history to still less purpose, who has not learned that the friendships of these States—sisters, but rivals—sovereigns each, with a public life, and a body of interests, and sources of honor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are of all human ties most exposed to such rupture and such transformation.

I have not time in these hasty lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the modes in which the triumphs of this party would do its work of evil. Its mere struggle to obtain the government, as that struggle is conducted, is mischievous to an extent incalculable. That thousands of the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country, that if it were the aim of a great party, by every species of access to the popular mind—by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeals to pride, shame, and natural right—to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain or England, or Austria, it could not do its business more thoroughly. Many persons, many speakers—many, very many, set a higher and wiser example, but the work is doing.

If it accomplishes its object, and gives the Government to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South, that Government will appear an alien Government. It will appear worse.—It will appear a hostile Government. It will represent to their eye a vast region of States, organized upon Anti-Slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, tribune and press; its mission to inaugurate Freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party we might submit to it as to other unavoidable evil, and *other* certain danger.—But where do they find that? Where do they pretend to find it? Is it to keep Slavery out of the Territories? There is not one but Kansas in which Slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes for Slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to Freedom is about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for Freedom.—And Kansas! Let that abused and profaned soil have calm within its border; deliver it over to the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian hands; strike down the rifle and the bowie knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose Freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed that the Democratic party has already by the action of its great representative convention resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody. The country demands that Congress, before it adjourns, give that Territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give it freedom.

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinion through the unsatisfactory forms of a letter, as to the immediate duty of Whigs. We are to do what we can to defeat and disband this geographical party. But by what specific action we can most effectually contribute to such a result is a question of more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that we present no candidate of our own. If we vote at all, we vote for the nominees of the American or the nominees of the Democratic party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the Whigs of Maine, but I deem it due to frankness and honor to say, that while I entertain a high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Fillmore, I do not sympathise in any degree with the objects and creed of the particular party that nominated him, and do not approve of their organization and their tactics.

Practically, too, the contest, in my judgment, is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. In these circumstances I vote for Mr. Buchanan. He has large experience in public affairs; his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; his life is without a stain. I am constrained to add that he seems at this moment, by the concurrence of circumstances, more completely than any other, to represent that sentiment of nationality,—tolerant, warm and comprehensive,—without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America; and to possess the power, and I trust, the disposition to restore and keep that peace, within our borders and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interests demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

RUFUS CHOATE.

To E. W. Farley and other gentlemen of the Maine Whig State Central Committee.

Letter of Michael Dan Magehan, Esq.

This gentleman so well known, and who has always taken an active part in the politics of the country, has addressed a letter to Maj. John Linton, formerly a Whig member of the legislature from Cambria county, who is also well and favorably known throughout the State, which we are pleased to lay before our readers. In it he discusses the presidential question in his usual style, and in strong language exposes the unconstitutional and treasonable organization and designs of the Know Nothing and Black Republican parties, and takes occasion to define his own position. Like hundreds of "Old Line Whigs" throughout the Union he avers his determination to support Buchanan and Breckinridge, regarding them as the only National candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of a free people, and in whose election only can the Constitution and Union of these now happy States be preserved. Mr. Magehan has heretofore been regarded as one of the most active opponents of the Democratic party in Cambria county, and his present patriotic course when he perceives the institutions of his country endangered by the mad schemes of fanatics and disunionists, cannot fail to be commended. His letter no doubt will have its weight upon those with whom he has formerly acted, and we commend it to the perusal of our readers.

EBENSBURG, Aug. 6th, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—

The course which I have felt compelled to take in the approaching political contest, has elicited much of condemnation and some approbation, from men with whom I have acted for near a quarter of a century.

It is due to my early and steadfast friends, as well as to myself, that I should either justify myself, or be the fit subject of their scorn as a recreant from principles which I still have an abiding faith in.

The cherished doctrines of DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY, will receive full acquiescence from me, so long as reason retains her dominion within the earthly case that retains the mind, the thoughts and energy (small though they be,) with which the giver of all good has endowed me.

The first question which presented itself to me after the nominations were made was—Where is the Whig Party? To that question I have obtained no satisfactory answer. Some tell me that it is to be found in the stables, out-houses, caverns and fence corners of the foul band of conspirators, who in enormity, crime and blasphemy have shamed and driven back to the gloomy shades of eternal desolation, the sulphuric shades of Marat, Danton, Robespiere and their fellow incarnations of all that was vile, wicked, horrible of other days. I believe it not! The party so loving the Constitution of our country—so faithful to the principles of self-government. Aye, that party of Webster and of Clay, and our own John Sergeant and Walter Forward, never did, never can sacrifice itself in the lewd embraces of midnight conspirators, colluding together unseen by any but the avenging Angel, and their fit associates, low demons spewed forth from Hell to give some tone and character to their infernal orgies.—The Whigs! We, my friend, are not with, or of them.

Where then is that noble, trustworthy, true party to which we belonged? Is it to be found in principle or practice among the Black Republicans? No! No! That old line Whig cannot be found mean enough to descend from Harrison, Clay, Webster, Taylor, Scott and hosts of mighty spirits who adorned not only our party, and the councils of the nation, but human nature itself, by their brilliant talents, pure lives, honest, fervid patriotism, to John C. Fremont. What are his antecedents? Are they such as would recommend him for a common county office? Is the climbing of mountains, the eating of reptiles, the degrading sentence of a court martial, the contumely with which he was hurled out of the United States Senate, the fraudulent speculation with government funds in milch cows, or the crowning feat of his inglorious life, in accepting a nomination which if consummated by election would scatter to the four winds of Heaven the labors of our (not his) fathers. Are, I ask, these the reasons which will induce the American people *to elevate him to the highest office* in the known world? Has he, I again ask, any capacity, any integrity, or a single qualification for that high station? Would you not be ashamed to own that you assisted to elevate the creature of yesterday, the nothing of to-day, whose impotent and pigmy mind cannot soar above the robbery of the poor frontier settlers out of their rights, and along with his vile adherents belch forth his foul effluvia over our happy land, carrying with its pestilential breath disunion, dismay and ruin over the fair heritage which our fathers purchased in blood, and bequeathed to us, as the greatest legacy man ever left to his descendants,

But I am ashamed to talk to you in such a strain. You cannot and will not hug ignorance, impudence and assurance, like the spartan fool did the fox, to your bosom until your vitals are torn out. So far as Fremont is concerned I implore you not to assist to fire the temple of liberty.

I have done with the man and his confederates.

Now, sir, can I support Millard Fillmore? Can you support A. J. Donaldson? These are questions not easily answered by you.—You will not ask me to support the nominees of a party who with the filth of stables and hog pens hanging to their feet, redolent with the effluvia of the dirt and mustiness of filthy haunts, calumniate all that is dear to me?—Vagabonds knowing no law, no God, dare to arraign christian doctrines and practices at the standard of their malignant hearts, and with dispositions engendered in the regions of eternal misery, claim to crush and destroy all who will not deny their God, their religion, and their country's institutions, and bow down to the accursed Idol which they wish to erect on the ruins of the great fabric erected by our fore-fathers, cemented in their blood, and in all the vicissitudes of political commotion, held to, revered—almost adored by their descendants of all parties. Now with spirit accursed the demon has entered into the Eden of Freedom and attempted to pervert, mislead and misdirect the public mind, luring it from the paths of peaceful happiness to disorder, severance of society, and all the evils attendant on intolerance, religious and sectional jealousies.

When this bold attempt was made by wicked and designing men, the good and true friends of their country looked on with apathy and scorn. No friend of his country and his country's laws would believe that other than ignorance, and base, low bred bigotry, could be induced to enter into so unhallowed a combination against the institutions planned by Washington, and perfected by the far seeing statesmen of the Revolution and their descendants.

But we were mistaken, the Fillmore's, the Donaldson's, the Johnston's, Conrad's, Crittenden's, and others of kindred feeling, felt no shame in joining and intimately associating with the vagabond outcast in midnight cabals, and secretly binding themselves to their ruffianly confederates by oaths so horrible, impious, and blasphemous, that none who has a spark of christian feeling or brotherly love could do aught but recoil in dread from the fearful profanation.

Yet, this is the man! The great recipient of Whig favor, for whom I am *not* asked to vote! For he and his myrmidons declare to the world that the son of the Revolution, whose ancestors acquitted themselves with honor during that tremendous struggle, because of his belief in the creed handed down by them to him, must be ostracised and driven beyond the pale not only of freedom, but of civilization itself.

I will not, by my vote, invoke Fillmore and Donaldson to make my son a *pariah*.

But I fear I tire you. I can support Buchanan because he never advocated a violation of the constitution. Because I sincerely believe that he and his adherents are the only national party loving the constitution, and having an unyielding determination to preserve the integrity of the Union at all and every risk.

And because, the principles of religious equality would be as safe and sure in his hands as they were in the days of Washington and of Jackson.

MICHAEL DAN MAGEHAN.

To Maj. JOHN LINTON.

Robert C. Winthrop.

HIS REASONS FOR SUPPORTING JAMES BUCHANAN.

This gentleman, a leading Whig of Massachusetts, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, was lately invited to attend a Kansas Aid Meeting in Faneuil Hall in Boston, to which he replies in a calm, dignified manner, but takes occasion to administer a just and merited rebuke to such traitors, as are instigating rebellion in Kansas, thereby visiting upon the country the evils of civil war and a dissolution of this glorious Union. His letter is worthy of an old line Whig statesman, whose affections are centered on the Constitution of his country, and who is willing to sacrifice party attachments when our free institutions are in peril. In closing his letter he states his position in the following language:

"This is really but one absorbing question now before the people. In the solemn magnitude of its presence all others are hushed. This question is at last presented in a tangible form, shall the Union be preserved? or shall the first step be taken toward the entire disruption of the States of the Union by a severance of the North from the South?—Looking at the political signs of the times, with this question staring us in the face, we make our choice of candidates. The nominees of the Cincinnati Convention make the preservation of the Union the matter of paramount interest. Other principles are advocated; but if any subserviency is to be made, all the others may be compromised, all of them may be subservient; but "the Union, it must be preserved."

"On the other hand, the preservation of the Union is a minor and secondary principle with those who have met in convention under the title of Republicans. With them the preservation of the Union is to be tolerated as a matter of contingency. Mr. Banks committed the first act of treason in declaring in the halls of Congress that he was in favor of "letting the Union slide," unless a favorite crochet of his own or his associates could be endorsed.

"This is the broad and grand division of the question that now divides the country; and in view of it we hesitate not to declare our infinite preference for James Buchanan to any other man who sustains the least chance of election, and to endorse him as a man well calculated to face the factions in our own land, and the wiles, and combinations, and manifold diplomacy of the trickster politicians of the old world."

The Topeka Constitution.

The Black Republicans are clamorous for the admission of Kansas as a *free* State under the Topeka Constitution.

We aver that under that Constitution it cannot be admitted as a *free* State, because one of its provisions prohibits under severe penalties *the settlement of any free negroes there.*

Thus we find the Black Republicans, who have been bellowing against slavery and shrieking for freedom to the black man, fixing severe penalties in the fundamental law of Kansas against his settlement there.

Such is their sympathy for the negro!

Well does the *Detroit Free Press* remark:—"Yes, reader, this free State Constitution makes it an offence for a free black man to enter the State of Kansas! It treats him not as a man and a brother, but as an outcast and a wanderer, whose footstep upon Kansas soil is pollution! We have heard much of the obnoxious acts passed by the Territorial legislature of Kansas, but we submit whether there is one law among them so barbarous as this irreparable constitutional provision—so hostile to liberty—so at war with the spirit of the age. Why, no slave State has in its fundamental law or upon its statute book anything so cruelly proscriptive of the black race."

Let the honest men of the country put a mark upon these vile hypocrites and FREMONT, their candidate, at the next election.

☞ There are various methods of rising in this world. One of the most expeditious, is to tease a short tail bull in fly time. Try it on, and bring in a verdict yourself.

Are Germans Bought?

Some of them at least are unpurchasable. The great mass of them are true, and will remain so. Money and a lie cannot buy them. Behold one example in the following affidavit. Whence comes the money that is so profusely lavished in buying German papers? There will be more affidavits out soon showing that in some instances the offers of money have been spurned. Three thousand dollars was offered for a German paper at Easton and refused. The Know Nothings and Republicans think the Germans are mere cattle and can be bought and sold in the market. Yet the same bribers prate about "Free Kansas and free negroes." Here is the affidavit:

State of Pennsylvania, Northampton County, ss:

Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, Josiah Cole, editor of the *Independent Democrat*, a German newspaper, published in the borough of Easton, in said county, who being duly sworn according to law, doth on his solemn oath declare and say, that on or about the middle of July last, Henry W. Lowry, a brother of Major Gen. Grove P. Lowry, of Kansas, having first called deponent aside, proceeded to inquire if he was proprietor and had sole control of the paper of which he was the editor. That upon this deponent answering in the affirmative, and after some conversation had passed upon the prospects for success of the several candidates for the Presidency, the said Henry W. Lowry further said that he was authorized by certain persons to say to him that if he, the said deponent would come out and faithfully support Col. Fremont, he the said deponent would receive three thousand dollars. That they had the money ready, and all they wanted was for him to pledge his honor that he would so support Col. Fremont and the money should be paid down to him, in cash, before he should be required to take any stand. That upon this deponent replying that he would not do it, the conversation upon that subject ended and they separated.

And this deponent further saith that the above and foregoing is substantially all that passed between him and the said Henry W. Lowry in relation to that subject.

JOSIAH COLE.

Sworn and subscribed August 4th, 1856, before me. HOR. E. WOLF, J. P.

The Presidential Election.

Every good citizen, on the return of a Presidential election, owes the duty to his country, to examine parties and their consequences: and, having done this, vote as his judgment dictates.

There have been seventeen elections of President. Let the critical observer go over them all and look at the administration of them all; and he will find that all have had a national cast; that the candidates have been supported, and, after Washington's administration, by parties without reference to localities. On the occasion of the re-election of Jefferson, the party opposed to him—and it had its centre in New England—voted for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina; and he continued to be the candidate of the same party in the first election of Madison. James Monroe was elected by the votes of all the States—with the solitary exception that one of the electors gave his vote for John Adams. In 1825 all the States but two, and those Ohio and Virginia, gave their votes for John Calhoun for Vice President. In the election of 1828 the great States of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and other Northern States cast nearly as many votes for Jackson, as other Northern States cast for Adams. It is unnecessary to do more than name the recent elections of Harrison, Polk, Taylor, and Pierce, where a national spirit is seen pervading them.—The observer, in the results, will look in vain for the evidence of sectionalism, for they all bear the glorious impress of *nationality.*

The same great feature is seen running through successive administrations. The whole world can offer no prouder catalogue of characters worthy to be called statesmen; men trained in civil affairs, and who understand the wants of our country, and who patriotically labored for its interests, than the catalogue of those who have been at the head of our executive department. There is seen, too, this same feature of nationality; the representative men of different sections of our country, ever faithful to the rights of all sections, and yet ever true also to what the *whole* country required of them. There is Jefferson, of the South, acting with Hamilton of the North; John Marshall, of Virginia, acting with Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts; James Madison and Albert Gallatin; John Q. Adams with John C. Calhoun; Henry Clay with Richard Rush; Edward Livingston with Louis McLane; Daniel Webster with Hugh S. Legare; and so we might go on enumerating the great statesmen of the North and South who have honored the country, and whose renown is of the treasures of the country, and who side by side have worked together to consolidate its strength and promote its interests. Here, too, we see the marked characteristic of nationality.—Such administrations were not composed of men representing but a fragment of our country; they represented a boundary as wide as the constitution of the Union, they represented nothing less than the whole country. * * *

The true issue of this Presidential election is: Shall a party prevail which is exclusively confined to the North, and which seeks to halve and divide our country? Or shall the Democratic party prevail, which has affinities or organization nation-wide; which has basis principles as wide as our Constitution extends, which would guard alike the rights of all sections of our country; which would *renew in this election, as they have been practically renewed in every Presidential election thus far, the spirit of compromise which originally made the Union and the Constitution.*

This national party is represented in Buchanan and Breckinridge. Let them succeed, and it will be like renewing the youth and strength, guarding the rights, and perpetuating the glory of our whole country, and nothing but our country.

☞ The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you in innocence.

AN UNFAILING CURE.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat gives the following as a certain cure for fleas on dogs. "Soak the dog for five minutes in camphine, and then set fire to him. The effect is instantaneous."

☞ Better be the head of the yeomanry than tail of the gentry.

☞ Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 27, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
NICHOLAS CRESSWELL, of Alexandria.
SHERIFF,
GRAFFUS MILLER, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
JOHN CRESSWELL, of West.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY ZIMMERMAN, of Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of Barree.
AUDITOR,
AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.
DISTRICT.
1—Geo. W. Nebinger,
2—Pierce Butler,
3—Edward Wartman,
4—Wm. H. Witte,
5—John McNair,
6—John N. Brinton,
7—David Laury,
8—Charles Kessler,
9—James Patterson,
10—Isaac Slenker,
11—F. W. Hughes,
12—Thomas Osterhout,
13—Abraham Edinger,
14—Reuben Wilber,
15—George A. Crawford,
16—James Black,
17—H. J. Stahle,
18—John D. Roddy,
19—Jacob Turney,
20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
21—Wm. Wilkins,
22—James G. Campbell,
23—T. Cunningham,
24—John Keatly,
25—Vincent Phelps.

Democratic County Committee.

William Colon, Chairman, Huntingdon, Pa.
Perry Owens, Birmingham.
Thomas Bell, Barree.
John Porter, Alexandria.
William Taylor, Clay.
Caleb Greenland, Cass twp.
Geo. W. Speer, Cassville.
Hugh Seeds, Franklin.
F. B. Wallace, Huntingdon.
R. Bruce Petriken. "
Jackson Fee, Henderson.
Dutton Madden, Brady.
Samuel Eby, Mt. Union.
Daniel Isenberg, Shirley tp.
J. G. Lightner, Shirleysburg.
Samuel Bollinger, Cromwell.
Wm. Templeton, Orbisonia.
Jacob Hunt, Esq., Dublin.
Samuel McFeters, Tell.
Jacob Cobert, Springfield.
David Berkstresser, Tod.
Robert Oakman, Union.
Jacob Longenecker, West.
Thos. Ozburn, Jackson.
Jacob Harncame, Porter.
Jno. R. Hunter, Petersburg.
J. Vandevander, Esq. Walker.
Jacob Grove, Penn.
H. Zimmerman, Hopewell.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

Circulate "The Globe!"

THE GLOBE will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

For three months, payment in advance,............$ 50
"...six........"............"........................ 75
"...one year......."............."...................... 1 50

☞LETTER FROM JOHN ASHMAN, ESQ.—The letter from John Ashman, Esq., of Clay township, came to hand too late for insertion this week. We shall publish it next week with pleasure.

☞The *Huntingdon Journal* says we are welcome to all such Old Line Whigs as JOHN ASHMAN, Esq. They are just the kind we want. He lived in the days when party men were honest—he is so still.

☞ A report has been put in circulation, in Jackson and Barree townships, by a woolly-head, that John Whittaker, son of Capt. John Whittaker of this place, was murdered in his bed in Kansas, by the "Border Ruffians." There is no truth in the report. The "nigger worshippers" must be hard run for aid to save their sinking ship.

☞ The following is an extract from a letter to Mr. John Thompson, dated Ogden, Kansas Territory, July 12, 1856:

"I perceive by reading the eastern papers, that there are false reports about the excitement in Kansas, and more said about it than there is here. There has been considerable confusion at Lawrence and Hickory Point, but not so bad as is reported. This is a good country."

Little Mifflin all Right.

The Lewistown *True Democrat* says:—

Almost every day we hear of old Line Whigs, in various parts of this county, who have come out for "Buck" and "Breck," and denounced the sectionalists who fight under the flag of sixteen stars. In November next, Little Mifflin will send to her sister counties, greeting, 250 majority for Buchanan and Breckinridge.—We are satisfied this will be so. Fremont and Niggerism can never flourish upon the pure soil of Little Mifflin, and therefore our opponents may as well prepare themselves for a complete *drubbing!* Get your hides ready, boys, for you'll catch it—that's certain.

ANOTHER VOICE FOR FREMONT.—At a recent meeting of the colored voters of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the resolutions adopted commenced thus:

"*Resolved,* That in the three prominent political platforms now before the country, we recognize that adopted by the Republican party, nearest to the truth and right."

We publish the above in order that our Black Republican friends of this county may see that their colored "breddering and sistering" of New York are all right for Fremont!

☞ For the information of all whom it may concern, we state that the proceedings of the Democratic Delegate Convention were published as full as they were handed to us by the Secretary. If any motion was made instructing the Chair to appoint a Standing Committee, and omitted, the fault was not ours. The Committee appointed by the President will be found in to-day's Globe.

The effect of Tom Ford's Speech.

It is well known that the Abolition faction of the Know Nothing party, called Black Republican, counted largely on securing the naturalized German vote of the country for Fremont. To this end, all sorts of means have been resorted to—misrepresentation, and bribery and corruption—being the chief.—Accustomed to place implicit confidence in their editors, many of the German voters followed in the track of those who had been bribed, but since their wickedness and shame have been exposed, the Germans are everywhere holding meetings and denouncing the traitors, and resolving that if "German editors can be bought, German voters cannot," and are consequently retracing their steps.—Among the misrepresentations used, was this, that the Black Republicans were antagonistical to the Know Nothings. Gov. Ford, however, in his late great attempt at speech making in this borough, settled that matter very conclusively, by asserting that *Gov.* Williamson and himself were genuine Know Nothing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, but because that Convention admitted Catholics, they withdrew, and with others, held a separate Convention, where none but the most proscriptive of the Order could get seats—*proscriptive of foreigners,* mind you, as well as of native Catholics. It is also well remembered that *Gov.* (John) Williamson declared at the Fillmore ratification meeting in the Spring, that "he had not left the Know Nothing party," and demanded the evidence that he had done so. These things have not been unattended with good results. Several voters in our borough who had inclined toward the Fremont party, have taken their stand again with the good old democracy, saying—"it has defended us, we will continue to defend and support it."—*Gov.* (Tom) Ford's speech has made it a fixed fact, that the votes of the adopted citizens of this district will go for Buchanan and Democracy, and nobody and nothing else. Men of common sense will not surely vote for their own proscription.

The Disunionists.

If anything further were necessary to convince us of the traitorous purposes of the Black Republican leaders, beyond their nomination of J. C. Fremont upon a sectional platform, we have the conclusive evidence furnished us by their recent action in Congress adjourning without granting the means of keeping afoot our army for the defence of the nation and the preservation of the public peace. They hoped for the disbandonment of the government forces, that in the midst of confusion and civil war, the country might be rent in twain, and their darling scheme of severing the North from the South be carried into effect. Their sectional candidate, says the Washington *Union,* was a true type of their heart, and when they struck that revolutionary blow upon the constitution, by their proviso to the army appropriation bill, it was but giving another practical illustration of their treasonable purposes.—We have said what is well should be repeated, and sounded again and again through the length and breadth of the land, that their object was to compel the President to disband the army, so that anarchy might come, and the road be unobstructed to that revolution and conquest which alone could gratify their wicked ambition.

But they have miscalculated their power to hoodwink and deceive the people. Their deliberate purpose to destroy the American Union is now being well understood, and the feeling of true affection for our common nationality, that exists every where alike, throughout this country, North, South, East and West, will evoke such an indignant spirit as will sweep them from place and power, and condemn them to a despised obscurity. Nothing more, we conceive, is needful than that their designs be fully developed. No discussion on the value of the Union is required. Let the fact be known that Black Republicanism aims to destroy the integrity of the country, and the people will speedily take from it the power of harm.

Organize! Organize!

Our Democratic friends in every election district in the county, should organize immediately, that a full vote of all who are opposed to Abolitionism, Know Nothingism and the dissolution of the Union, and in favor of Buchanan, Breckinridge and the Union, and good and competent men for our State and county officers, may be brought to the polls on the 2d Tuesday of October.

If clubs are not formed in each district, meetings should be held frequently, and if no public speakers can be procured for the occasions, letters and speeches by the most prominent old Whigs and Democrats, should be publicly read.

Our friends should see that every voter is supplied with Democratic papers and documents, and it would be well for those who are subscribers to the "Globe," after having read it, to hand it to their neighbors. Give the voters correct information—let the truth be disseminated—let the present contest be presented in its true aspect before the people, and the result cannot be a matter of doubt—Huntingdon county will roll up a handsome majority for Buchanan and Democracy.

☞We would again urge our readers to call on GEO. H. AUXER, and obtain one of his superior Ambrotypes, for they are decidedly the best Likenesses ever taken in Huntingdon. Rooms in the Court House. The advantage of the Ambrotype over the ordinary Daguerreotype, is that you can see them in any light, and they never fade. *

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

WILLIAMSBURG, Aug. 25, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.—Permit me through the columns of the Globe, to inform the Democrats in our mother county, that we, in little Blair, are aroused to the importance of the issue involved in the coming Presidential contest.—The "dark lantern" and "cuffy" parties carried our county by a majority of about 600 last fall, but if they succeed in getting half that majority at the coming election, you can take our hat.

A Buchanan Club was organized in Williamsburg, on Saturday evening last, Aug. 23, which was ominous, from the fact, that it is the first Democratic Club ever raised in our town. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and during the evening, quite a number of old line Whigs and Know Nothings came forward manfully and enrolled their names as members of the Club.

Mr. HENRY L. AKE being loudly called for, responded in an eloquent address. He dished up the coming contest in a happy manner—handled Mr. Fremont, the Mariposa financier, rather sharply—portraying the crafty speculator with his arms in Uncle Sam's breeches pockets up to the elbows, turning out the "yellow boys" by thousands, and transferring them to his individual uses—and that, notwithstanding he is the *hero* of California, we will find him at the election in November next, spurring with desperation yet more terrible than was the "ride of the one hundred"—and coming out, as usual, "in time to be too late" for the Presidency. He gave us to understand that Mr. Fillmore would probably be a mere plank upon which to ride the "woolly horse" into the White House. The contrast drawn between the three candidates was lucid and telling, and calculated to convince rational Fremont men, that they had the wool pulled over their eyes.

CONSTITUTION.

Ford and Black.

The Black Republicans have had Gov. Ford, of Ohio, stumping Bedford and Fulton counties. The Governor made a speech in Bedford, which was replied to by S. W. Black, who completely demolished the Governor and his dark doctrines. The meeting that Col. Black addressed in Bedford on Saturday week, was the largest and most imposing meeting ever held in that town. The Colonel's speech was a most happy and able one. A clear, powerful and convincing one. He scarcely left a grease spot of the Black Republican Governor, who is supported in his endeavors to destroy the fraternal harmony of the people, out of the Kansas fund. The Governor has signally failed in Bedford and Fulton to leave the least mark of success. So says the Johnstown *Echo.*

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.—The Company was organized on Monday, and the following named gentlemen elected Directors: J. P. Anderson, John Scott, Wm. Dorris, jr., J. Simpson Africa and Wm. P. Orbison. Those who have not yet subscribed to the stock should do so immediately.

BROAD TOP COAL.—The coal now coming from the mines looks much better, and is of a better quality, than that taken out when the mines were first opened. It is fast taking the place of other bituminous coal for all purposes.

FREMONT AND SLAVERY.—The New York Herald, the leading Fremont organ, both before and since his nomination, openly advocates that Kansas shall be made a slave state. It says—

"Admit Kansas, then, as a slave state, and hereafter let the new free states and slave states come in pairs—a fair offset to each other. This will dry up the bitter waters which are now bursting forth in the west, and the streams of passion and excitement which they feed."

Verily, it seems that all parties can support Fremont, without sacrificing any opinion upon any question.

Eloquent and Patriotic Letter.

The following extract is from a letter addressed by J. McD. SHARP, Esq., of Chambersburg, (formerly an old-line Whig,) in reply to an invitation to address the Democratic Mass Meeting at Chambersburg. It breathes a spirit of patriotism which in these days of disunion sentiments is cheering to the heart of every lover of his country:

Every shout that will go up from your meeting for Buchanan and Breckinridge, will find and wake a sympathetic and vibrating cord in my heart. Every cheer for the Constitution and the Union, will wake an echo in my inmost bosom. The Constitution—that magna charta of human rights—that title deed of political equality, fresh from the hands of God—that glorious shield and protector of our homes and our firesides—our lives, liberties and property. The Union—that has made us a great, mighty and wonderfully prosperous people. The Union—that has bridged this Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Union—that has made the sturdy sons of Maine and the gallant children of Louisiana brothers—one and inseparable in heart, feeling, blood, kindred and interest. That Constitution, and that Union—cherish both of them. They embody a sentiment worth living for—a sentiment worth dying for—and while you remember them now, in their hour of peril and danger—love and clasp the banner of the Democratic Party—the only party now in the country that loves and clasps the Constitution and the Union. Hoping you may have a good meeting, and a season of enjoyment, and feel stronger nerved in the good cause after this political communion, I subscribe myself in haste, Your obt. servt.

J. McD. SHARP.

☞ Single copies of THE GLOBE done up in wrappers can always be had at the office. Price 3 cents.

From the Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

The British against Buchanan.

A short time ago we published an article from the London *Times,* one of the leading organs of the English government, which showed the interest our Trans-atlantic enemies feel and the part they are performing in our Presidential contest. It will be remembered that the article from the *Times,* contained the following bold and significant avowal.

"A Buchanan Presidency will be a trying one to English interests, and must be anticipated, if possible."

Since the appearance of the *Times* article another English journal, the London *Chronicle,* which occupies a high place in the confidence of the British Government, has come out openly in opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN. It says:

"We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, AND THE UNITY OF THE STATES. There is no safety for European monarchial governments, if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. ELECT FREMONT, AND THE FIRST BLOW TO THE SEPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS EFFECTED!"

There, reader, you have the secret of English opposition to the Democracy and their candidate for the Presidency. Mr. BUCHANAN would preserve our INSTITUTIONS AS THEY EXIST, AND THE UNITY OF THE STATES! Who would have expected so candid an admission? It is just the reverse of their previous diplomacy. Heretofore they have secretly aided and abetted our opponents by money and counsel. We are rejoiced at their change of tact. In previous political contests the opposition have denied the charge that they were allied with the British, and so wily were their coadjutors, that it was difficult to establish their connection. Now, however, there is no room for denial. Their allies speak out openly and unequivocally. They say, "There is no safety for European monarchial governments, if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed."—What say you to that, American citizens? Do you wish to perpetuate the monarchies of the old world? If so, crush out the progressive spirit of Democracy. Cast your votes in accordance with the dictates of monarchists. Become the instruments of those who would sap the foundations of your free institutions that the tottering thrones of Europe may be saved. If you are tired of enjoying the blessings of liberty, oppose "*the progressive spirit of Democracy.*" If you wish to surrender the noble heritage which was purchased by the toil, the blood, the lives of your fathers, consult "*English interests,*" and aid them in preventing a BUCHANAN Presidency. If you desire a dissolution of our glorious Union—which is the envy, while it commands the respect of the world—if you are anxious to engage in a civil war and imbrue your hands in the blood of your brethren, then do as the British allies of Black Republicanism request—elect JOHN C. FREMONT, and you will be gratified.

How to do it---Greeley's Instructions.

The New York *Tribune* contains a list of instructions for the country districts, numbered from one to eleven. The following is a copy of number three:

3. To have frequent meetings for interchange of opinion, and let speakers be instructed upon the topics most suitable for the locality. In some places, the foreign vote to be undeceived; in others, the distinction pointed out between Fillmore and Americanism; in others, the Bucaneers to be attended to, in and the particular shape which treason toward Freedom may assume well shaken out.

Mark each sentence of this infamous order, says the *Pennsylvanian.* "Let speakers be instructed upon the topics most suitable for the locality."—This means that in a settlement composed mainly of adopted citizens, the speaker is to go into spasms of delight over "the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent;" but if it should abound in the opposite material, he is to let out his slang-whanging energies upon the "low Dutch," and the ignorent Irish." Again, "*In some places the foreign vote is to be undeceived; in others, the distinction pointed out between Fillmoresim and Americanism.*" This is of a piece with the previous sentence. Foreign born voters are to be humbugged with the falsehoods that that Fremont has no connection with their persecutors, while the "Americans" are to be made sure by the exhibition of some secret pledge or sign such as that which satisfied the Honorable Timothy Davis that the Black Republican leader is as good a Know Nothing as Fillmore.

It is by such shameless means as those unguardedly developed in direction No. 3, that Greely and his unscrupulous associates hope to swindle into the chair at Washington, the poor novice they have so deeply debauched. Upon the face of these instructions it is clear that some one is to be cheated, but what matters that to the spotless and truthful philosopher of the *Tribune.* A lie, more or less, "a pious fraud" or a whole party swindled is nothing in such a day's work as it is his practice to put in. Why should he hesitate at either if it stands in the way of the "nigger!" There is no commandment in in his code to stop him.

Democrats—men of decency and intelligence of all parties—read these shameless and infamous directions and lash with a whip of scorpions the lying swindlers that are sent to execute them.

ORGANIZED—A Buchanan Club in town.—It will meet at the Town Hall on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Let all attend.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.—The following table, says the *Journal of Commerce,* has been prepared to show the apportionment of Representatives in Congress from 1811 to 1852, among the Free and Slave States, should be pasted in the hat of every Democrat, so that when a "freedom shrieker" talks about the "growing and overpowering influence of the slave power," as all of them do every time they talk, he can take off his hat and politely show the disciple of Giddings, Greeley & Co., that he is slightly mistaken:

FREE STATES.

	1811.	1822.	1832.	1842.	1852.
New Hampshire,	6	6	5	4	3
Massachusetts,	20	13	12	10	11
Vermont,	6	6	5	4	3
Rhode Island,	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,	7	6	6	5	5
New York,	27	34	40	34	33
New Jersey,	6	6	6	5	5
Pennsylvania,	23	26	23	24	25
Ohio,	6	14	19	21	21
Maine,		7	8	7	6
Indiana,		3	7	10	11
Illinois,		1	3	7	9
Michigan,				3	4
Wisconsin,					3
Iowa,					1
California,					2
Total,	93	123	141	135	143

SLAVE STATES.

	1811.	1822.	1832.	1842.	1852.
Delaware,	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland,	9	9	8	6	5
Virginia,	23	22	21	15	13
North Carolina,	13	13	13	9	3
South Carolina,	9	9	9	7	6
Georgia.	6	7	9	8	8
Kentucky,	10	12	13	10	10
Tennessee,	6	9	13	11	10
Alabama,		2	5	7	7
Mississippi,		1	2	4	5
Louisiana,		3	3	4	4
Missouri,		1	2	5	7
Arkansas,					2
Texas,					2
Florida,					1
Total,	78	79	99	87	90
Difference in favor of Free States,	15	35	42	48	53

What a comment upon the howlings of the Abolition-Republicans about the increase of the "slave power!" Why, at the rate of progression, the Representatives from the non-slaveholding States will soon be to those from the slaveholding States, as two to one. Already they have a majority of 53.

Exciting News From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The Leavenworth City, Kansas, Journal of the 17th contains lengthy accounts of another outbreak in Kansas. On the 17th, Brown, at the head of 300 Free State men attacked and drove into Missouri a Colony of Georgians near Ossawatomie Colony, who were unarmed; their houses were burned and all their property destroyed. On the 12th Franklin was attacked by 200 men from Lawrence, who, after dislodging 14 pro-slavery men by setting fire to the house they were in, robbed the Post Office of $70; took 30 United States muskets and one piece of artillery from Mr. Buckley. They took $425, a gold watch and $450 worth of clothing from Mr. Barnes; a large lot of clothing from Mr. Crane; between $900 and $1200 in accounts and notes, and $125 in clothing from Inda Fane, and a valuable horse.

On the 15th, the Freadwell party were on foot, it is feared that most of them have fallen. Freadwell sent to Gov. Shannon for aid, who called on the U. S. troops, but they refused to act. The anti-Slavery men are driving all the pro-Slavery men out of Douglass county, and destroying their property.

A fight took place on the 14th near Ossawatomie, between 200 Abolitionists and 12 pro-Slavery men, the latter being in a fort, which resulted in killing 14 Abolitionists and wounding six others.

On the morning of the 16th, Lecompton was attacked and taken by 800 of Lane's men; the United States troops, having Robinson, Brown, Williams and other prisoners in charge, surrendered without firing a gun, during the absence of Col. Titus, who went for assistance to Treadwell. His house, about a mile from Lecompton, was burned, and Mr. Clowes, editor of the Southern Advocate, and Mr. Systene were killed, and Andrew Breston wounded.

Large bodies of men are organizing in the border counties of Independence, and Stringfellow is at Weston. Circulars signed by Atcheson, Russell, Anderson, and Boone are being freely circulated in the river towns, asking for aid to drive the anti-slavery men out and to burn Lawrence on the 20th, for which place a large force had left Leavenworth.

Lane's force is variously reported at from 300 to 800.

Bloody work is looked for.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The St. Louis Democrat gives the following version of the recent occurrences in Kansas. The attack on the pro-slavery camp at Ossawatomie, was occasioned by the plundering of a number of provision wagons belonging to citizens settled between Kansas city and Ossawatomie. The pro-slavery force was entirely driven out of Franklin. A force of 200 men from Lawrence marched to the pro-slavery camp on Washington creek, and ordered the men there to disperse. They retreated and occupied and fortified a block house at Lecompton. Heavy firing was heard in that direction the same day.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—A private despatch from Boonville states that the late news from Kansas has created a most intense excitement. Five thousand dollars were raised for the purpose of sending men immediately to the relief of the pro-slavery citizens of the territory. A high state of feeling exists among the citizens of the counties in Missouri bordering on the river. Public meetings are daily held and large numbers of men are volunteering to go for the purpose of aiding the Governor of Kansas. Among these volunteers are men of discretion and property, who express a determination to remain in the field until peace and good order are restored in the territory. Circulars and appeals, signed by prominent and influential citizens, are freely circulated asking for aid to drive Col. Lane and his party out.

MODEL RETURN.—The Messrs. Brooks, of the New York Express, a Fillmore and Donelson paper, lately sent a Prospectus to Mr. Hollister, Sheriff of Susquehanna county, with a request that he would get up a club, or hand over the Prospectus to some active Fillmore and Donelson man for that purpose. The Sheriff subsequently made the following formal return:

TO THE HON. J. & E. BROOKS, EDITORS EXPRESS.—I certify that by virtue of the within writ, to me directed, I have made diligent inquiry and search, but have been unable to find a Fillmore man or a Donelson man in my bailiwick. So answers

F. P. HOLLISTER, *Sheriff.*

The President's Message.

The following message was sent to the two Houses of Congress on the 21st, by President Pierce, on the occasion of their assembling in Extra session. It is in the highest degree creditable to the President as a State paper, and presents in a forcible light the situation of the country, and the factious nature of the proceedings of the majority in the House:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In consequence of the failure of Congress, at its recent session, to make provision for the support of the Army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the Constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two Houses, in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the nation. With the exception of a partial authority, vested by law in the Secretary of War, to contract for the supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year, had already caused embarrassments to the service which were overcome only in the expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will no longer be able to furnish the transportation, equipments, and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army must, in effect, be disbanded, the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by the standing laws, but the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordnance at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipage must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service, thus be deprived, suddenly, of the employment essential to their subsistence. Nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications and of the inferior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and re-organizing the army, and again distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country. But other evils are involved, which no expenditures, however lavish, could remedy, and in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance.

A great part of the army is situated on a remote frontier, or in the deserts and mountains of the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places, without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering and temptation, with a disregard of justice and right most derogatory to government.

In the Territories of Washington and Oregon, numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants, and although our troops are actively carrying on the campaign, we have no intelligence of a successful result.—On the Western plains notwithstanding the imposing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others, far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions and been guilty of outrages which if not designed to prove a conflict, serve to show that the apprehension of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced a temporary suspension of hostilities there, but in New Mexico incessant activity on the part of the troops is required to keep in check the marauding tribes which infest that Territory. The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida, and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom, leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagements of the general Government. To refuse supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and its practical disbandment, and thus to invite the hordes of predatory savages from the Western plains and the Rocky Mountains, to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress for the first time in the history of the Government, to grant supplies for the maintenance of the army; the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure; the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishment, by service, employment or contracts; the recall of our forces from the field; the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers; the striking of our national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion; the violation of the public honor and good faith, and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust that these considerations and others appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both Houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, August, 21, 1856.

WHERE ARE THE OLD WHIG SENATORS?—The above question is thus answered by the Albany *Argus;*

"Clayton, the premier of the Whigs in the Senate, has declared his hostility to both Fremont and Fillmore. Everett and Choate stand apart from the Whigs of Massachusetts. Senators Pearce and Pratt, of Maryland, have given in their adhesion to Buchanan.—Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, is on the stump in the same cause. Senator Geyer, of Missouri, is to follow. Kentucky has sided with the Democracy. Tennessee will follow. Yet Maryland, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and sometimes Missouri, were once Whig States!" The *Argus* adds:

"It is said that not a single survivor of the cabinet of President Harrison votes for Fremont. The son of Harrison, the son of Clay, the son of Webster, are all to be found in the ranks of the Democracy, sustaining its candidates and upholding the glorious Union of our States."

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, August 27, 1856.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS.—What every body says must be true. Call at Strous' and see for yourselves.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—Premium list in another column. A grand af-Fair may be expected as everybody will have something on exhibition.

A PROPOSITION.—As there is no premium offered by the Fair Committee for the best specimen of printing, we propose to place in the hands of the proper committee the sum of $25,—the publishers of the *Huntingdon Journal* placing the like sum in the hands of same committee —the whole to be awarded to the office having on exhibition the handsomest specimens of the art. We hope there will be no backing out by our *fancy* neighbors. What say you?

QUIET—Our town, last Sunday—most folks went to Camp Meeting—there wasn't enough left to make a noise. We didn't hear any body abused, neither. Success to the Camp meetings.

VULGAR—The remarks of the Altoona *Tribune* on that "cat story." A little below common decency.

HARD TO BEAT—The Huntingdon Globe in typographical appearance and sound editorials.—*Tuscarora Register.*

Thank you, friend Bonsall, for the compliment. The democratic editors up here are progressive—as far as the mechanism of their papers are concerned—and, leaving out ourself—editorially, they are not often caught napping. Vide the Tyrone Democrat and Democratic Standard. If you don't want to be knocked into a "cocked hat," like the would-be editors of the Altoona Tribune and Huntingdon Rat-Organ, let 'em alone. Whew! see what a dust we make!

☞To return the compliment—Friend Bonsall, of the "Tuscarora Register" is doing good service for the democracy. The stick with which he pricks Fremont is sharp. Hope you will be well rewarded for your labor—but take this friendly, your excellent editorials would look and read so much better in a Globe-like suit. Try it on.

HASN'T TAKEN THE STUMP YET—Gabe, of the Journal.—Guess the Committee have awarded him a—permit to stay at home.

IMPORTANT.—*Doctor* Wm. Brewster is now deeply engaged in getting up a new article to bring gray hair back to its original color. He is determined to get ahead of Thos. V. Chaplin, the fancy barber.

HUNTINGDON GLOBE—The best looking paper in the county, O.—*Iron Democrat, Tyrone.*

Yes—the Globe is the "best looking," has the largest circulation in the county, and that is increasing—the best paying subscribers, and a corps of operatives that can't be beat! We apples *do* swim!

THE JOURNAL'S PLATFORM.—1st plank—Falsehood. 2nd plank—Abolitionism. 3rd plank—Know-Nothingism. 4th plank—Dissolution of the Union. 5th plank—A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. 6th plank—illegal votes. 7th plank—Ratting. 8th plank—"20 per cent. cheaper." 9th plank—Don't tell the truth when a lie will suit. 10th plank—if you tell a lie, and it is gainsayed, swear to it.—11th plank—The biggest lies are and should be believed—practice them. 12th plank—obtain office and money by any means. 13th plank—There is no honor in the world!

Nix fer schtay—*Tyrone Democrat.*

Dieser Deutsche schreibt nicht fehlerfrae. *Nichts versteh!* Das wird Ihnen nicht gut gefallen.

☞The Old Rat of the Journal was in labor last week, and brought forth several little mice, which we will give a passing notice, as follows:

"Mr. Nicholas Cresswell is a gentleman."—*Journal.*

You felt easier after the birth of that? But don't attempt it again—it might prove the death of you!

"Mr. John Cresswell wears gold spectacles."—*Journal.*

Well, what if he does wear "gold spectacles?" They didn't cost you anything—and besides, it isn't half as bad to wear a pair of *gold* spectacles that are paid for, as it is for a *wealthy* editor like "granny" Brewster to filch from the eyes of a poor journeyman printer a pair of *silver* spectacles worth about 37½ cents, because he was indebted to that amount, and had not the means to pay it! Mr. Cresswell would scorn to do such an act. Now, don't talk about "spectacles"—but, for the sake of consistency, suppose you and your "juvenile associate" doff your suits of fine broad-cloth, and make your appearance in the chief synagogue and on the corners of the streets clad in a full suit of home-made flannel and check shirts! If it suits your taste to be consistent we will mention it as an instance of rare occurrence. What d'ye think of the "spectacle?"

"Mr. John Long, will live a long time before he is elected to a Judgeship. His recommendation is Locofocoism."—*Journal.*

You will not live a "long time before" you discover again how easy it is for you to be mistaken. Mr. Long has many "recommendations," but the one you mention, will be approved by a majority of the people in Huntingdon county. Your announcement is premature.

"Mr. Graff. Miller is a tall man."—*Journal.*

That's so! by all the "Rats" in Christendom. Mr. Miller *is* a "tall man." He is 'tall' in stature—'tall' as a citizen—'tall' as a neighbor—'tall' in honor, honesty, and all the qualities requisite to make A MAN.

"God give us *men!* A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the love of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
'Tall' men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

Such a man is Mr. Miller—and such are the men who compose the whole Democratic County Ticket. Even the Huntingdon Journal crouches beneath the respect which it commands. It is unassailable.

☞The insinuation against 'Squire Zimmerman is too contemptible to notice. He is a gentleman of correct business habits, and of the strictest integrity, and highly respected by all who know him. He has a *health* that the *Journal* scribblers do not possess.

☞"Mr. Augustine L. Grim is favorably known as the learned blacksmith."—*Journal.*

Yes, and he can hammer out any Black Republican you can put up against him. It is a great thing to be "favorably known" now-a-days.

TRANSPARENT—The late improvement on the *Tyrone Iron Democrat*—editorially and typographically. It takes like hot cakes in the "ancient borough."

☞The Republicans will hold a County Convention on Tuesday next, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The Delegates to be elected on Saturday next.

☞With *falsehoods, pistols* and *dirk knives,* the *moral* editors of the *Journal,* expect to elect Fremont.

☞"For a large, neatly bound volume of the Kansas Investigating Committee's Report, we are indebted to somebody in Washington; who, we can't tell, as our post master here has had the impudence to tear off the wrapper."—*Wm. Brewster & Sam'l. G. Whittaker.*

Brewster & Whittaker know by this time that they have added to their many sins another falsehood in making the above charge. We shall see whether they will make any correction.

☞An old line Whig writes the Boston *Times* that he has a nephew who wants to acquire a military education, and wants to know which would be the best—sending him to West Point, or to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

☞Democratic camp-fires burn brightly in every State; the Democratic army is united, is in the very best of spirits, and is eager for battle. The forces of the opposition are divided into guerrilla bands, the face of each looks haggard, and betrays a consciousness of signal defeat on the day fixed for the conflict.

PREMATURE—Our fears that MAX. GREENE of the *Iron Democrat,* might get his hands blistered. We take that back, as at last accounts, he was in advance of all others, and as sound and *impregnable* as a rock! Stick there!

THE FOURTH DEGREE OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—In Wayne township, Clinton county, *twenty-six* Know-Nothings have taken their fourth degree—that is, *withdrawing from the order.* In Millhall, Centre county, *fifteen* have taken the same degree, and in Lewistown *fifty-five.* This looks like business, Know-Nothingism is progressing like a crab.

A SHAME—The performance on the gallery, in St. John's Episcopal Church last Sabbath afternoon, it would be better (if it could be made a rule) for parents to either make their children stay at home (those that can't behave) on the Sabbath day, or if not, at least, when they go to church to take them into the same pew with themselves that they may have a chance to hinder them from annoying both the minister and the congregation.

☞The colored population in this "neck of woods" will hold a Camp Meeting at "Simpson's Bottom," or thereabouts—commencing on Friday.

WITHDRAWN.—The Benton electoral ticket in Missouri has been withdrawn in favor of that of the anti-Benton party—so that Buchanan has now an undivided party in that State.

☞The Germans of Hollidaysburg poll about 60 votes —all of which will go for Buchanan and Breckinridge.—The *Standard* says there are also four Germans in that borough, who are Fremont men, but, unfortunately for the cause they advocate, *they have no votes!* When they are in this country the length of time prescribed by law to obtain a vote, they will probably ascertain that the Democrats are in favor of granting them the right of suffrage after a residence of five years, while one of the cardinal principles of the Fremont Know-Nothings is to pass a naturalization law to compel them to remain in the country twenty-one years before they can enjoy the rights of citizenship.

☞The following we clip from a Poem in the last *Tyrone Democrat:*

In the year eighteen hundred long ago,
Old Nick got up a Barnum show,
A sort of Shanghai rooster:
"But after that he changed his plan,
And made it something like a man,"
And named it Billy Brewster.

When treason called a perjured knave,
To be a party's half-pay slave,
A voice squeaked forth, "Yes *Sir!*"
Then answered in a softer stave:
"I'm too far gone for salt to save!
Before the Globe I'm bound to cave!
And when I'm slumped, those babes will rave,
Above the tainted Broad Top grave
Of mizzled Whittaker!"
And echo said, "Poor *witty cur!*"

Buchanan Club.

In pursuance of previous notice, the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge met at the Exchange Hotel, on Wednesday evening, 20th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Buchanan and Breckinridge Club.

The Club was temporarily organized by the appointment of GEO. JACKSON as President, and A. L. GRIM, Secretary.

On motion, R. Bruce Petriken stated the object of the meeting, and also read for the consideration of the same, a form of a Constitution recommended by the State Central Committee.

It was moved that a Committee of five be appointed to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Exchange Hotel, on Saturday evening, Aug. 23, the names of officers for the permanent organization of the Club. Motion adopted.

The Chair appointed the following persons said Committee, to wit: R. B. Petriken, Frs. B. Wallace, Isaac Lininger, Thos. Adams and John Westbrook.

On motion, a Committee of five was appointed to draft a suitable Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Club, as follows: Wm. Africa, Fred. List, J. Simpson Africa, Samuel Brown, Andrew Johnston.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday evening next.

A. L. GRIM, *Sec'y, pro tem.*

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 23.

The Club met in pursuance of adjournment—Mr. Geo. Jackson in the Chair. The Committee on officers, reported as follows:

President—JOHN SIMPSON.

Vice Presidents—DANIEL AFRICA, Esq., JACOB SNYDER.

Recording Secretary—J. A. DUCK.

Corresponding Secretary—FRS. B. WALLACE.

Treasurer—GEORGE JACKSON.

The Committee appointed to report a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Club, reported, and Constitution as amended, adopted. [Omitted for want of room.]

On motion, the "Club" was named the "Buchanan Club."

On motion, a Committee of five was appointed to select an Executive Committee and Committee of Vigilance, as follows:—

Sam'l T. Brown, Wm. Colon, Wm. Lewis, Bobt. Woods, David Long—who, after retiring a few minutes, submitted the following, which were adopted:

Executive Committee.—John Scott, R. B. Petriken, Wm. Colon, Geo. Jackson, David Black.

Vigilance Committee.—J. Simpson Africa, E. L. Everhart, Geo. Thomas, Isaac Lininger, J. Murray Simpson, Andrew Johnston, Joseph Reigger, Robt. Woods, Abm. M'Coy.

On motion, the Executive Committee was instructed to make preparations to have a grand rally of the Buchanan Club, at the Court House, on Saturday evening, 6th of September.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Colon and Petriken.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next.

A. L. GRIM, *Sec'y, pro tem.*

Mr. Sumner in the Pennsylvania Mountains.

This martyr to Free Kansas, Free Speech, and Free Niggers, as we stated in our last, is, or lately has been, rusticating at the house of Dr. Jackson, of Cresson. Since his arrival, what little sympathy was manifested for him in this neighborhood has entirely given way to feelings of deep disgust. There is nothing whatever the matter with him. He is hale and hearty, has a good appetite, and talks politics with all the bitter vindictiveness that a Yankee fanatic can command.

One day last week, Col. D. H. Hofius, an old line Whig, and J. Blair Moore, Democrat, of this place, and Col. J. J. Patterson, Republican, one of the editors of the Harrisburg *Herald,* visited Cresson. In company with a man named Gemmil, at the invitation of Dr. Jackson, they called upon Mr. Sumner, who received them very cordially. He soon asked Mr. Hofius how Mr. Ford had succeeded here. The Colonel told him frankly that he did not succeed very well—that his meeting was composed of Democrats and Fillmore men—that very few Fremont men were present, in consequence of there being but few in the place.

This frank avowal irritated the gentlemen with the soft brain, and he poured forth a perfect torrent of invectives against Pennsylvanians. While emptying his vials of Black Republican wrath, he declared that the Whigs and Democrats of Pennsylvania were white slaves, and that he should glory in seeing them brought to the block, and disposed of under the auctioneer's hammer.

This unqualified assertion of the Yankee fanatic did not fail to arouse the indignation of the Pennsylvanians, and Col. Hofius made some tart reply, which only aggravated the martyr the more, and he showered abuse of the foulest kind upon Pennsylvanians indiscriminately, and when the party attempted to vindicate their State, the dignified Yankee Abolitionist cooly opened a Boston paper, and commenced reading. The party came away completely disgusted, and Col. Hofius, who previously felt great sympathy for the man before he uttered such atrocious sentiments, declares openly that his Honor earned a great many more canings than he has ever received.

Since the publication of the above, an eminent gentleman of Greensburg has received a letter from Dr. Jackson, who states that Mr. Sumner, in his recollection of the conversation, gives it as a remark made by him in quotation of John Randolph, but I cannot for my life see how this makes it better for the ungentlemanly Yankee, if it be the language of John Randolph, he, of course, adapted it to gentlemen invited to the house of his host and in conversation used it, as for himself. But this is a fair sample of Black Republican argument. They denounce every body and everything that is not of their way of thinking, and suppose by it to drive us to support the candidate of Wall street speculators. Sumner is in the proper part of Pennsylvania to have repeated a dose of the same medicine administered to him, which one would think had quieted the bilge that he pumps from a dirty mind, and vitiated taste; and my advice is for him to remove to the more congenial sphere of Massachusetts fanaticism, where his billinsgate and vituperation will have more effect, for he will find that the law-abiding people of this State have no sympathy for a blackguard of any kind.—*Democratic Standard.*

Sympathy for the Negro.

The Abolition Disunionists who support FREMONT for the Presidency, profess a great deal of sympathy for the enslaved negro.—They carry this sentiment so far as to be willing to "let the Union slide," rather than, by remaining in connection with the Southern States, to take upon themselves any "responsibility for the sin of slavery." African slavery, they say, is the great sin of modern times, and they profess to regard its abolition as the great idea of the present age.—But what do they propose to do with the negroes when liberated? Do they propose to bring them to the free States, and when here admit them to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the whites? None but the craziest fool on earth would think of doing so.

From the conduct of the supporters of FREMONT we are justified in coming to the conclusion that it is the dissolution of the Union, and not the good of the negro, they are striving for. A. H. REEDER, one of the gods of their idolatry, expressed his regret, after his appointment as Governor of Kansas, that he had not the means to purchase some negroes to take with him to that Territory—an atrocious sentiment for a Northern man to utter or hold. But Mr. REEDER is now "shrieking for freedom" as loud as the loudest BEECHER Ruffian in the land. He is one of the fathers of the Topeka Constitution, to which the whole "Republican" party of the North stand sponsors. And what does that great "freedom shrieking" Topeka Constitution propose to do for the negro? It proposes to exclude him entirely from the soil of Kansas—that precious soil which was "dedicated forever to freedom" by that "solemn compact" the Missouri Compromise. Neither as slave nor as freeman could a man of color enter Kansas under the Topeka Constitution. If Kansas were to be admitted under that Constitution and the slaves of Missouri were to be offered their freedom on condition that they would leave the State, they could not embrace the offer if their only chance lay in finding a refuge in Kansas! If a single one of them dared to cross into the territory that was so solemnly "dedicated to freedom" thirty-five years ago, he would instantly exchange his freedom for a cell in prison. Is not that a beautiful Constitution—one worthy the admiration of "freedom shriekers" throughout the world—which prevents a slave liberated in Missouri from enjoying "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in *free* Kansas? Just think of it: A slave is set free in Missouri, on condition of his leaving the State. He takes leave of his master, his mistress and his old companions on the plantation, and starts on his journey. He has heard of this land which was dedicated to freedom, and for the preservation of which from the "pollution of negro-slavery" so much money has been expended. Thither he directs his steps, but the moment his wearied feet press its sod, a Sharp's Rifle is presented to his breast and he is told that in coming into Kansas he has committed a crime under the Constitution framed by REEDER, LANE & Co., and must pay its penalty. Such is the sympathy manifested by the BEECHER Ruffians of Kansas for the free negro!

Maryland has been abused by the FREMONT leaders of this county, on account of her laws relating to free persons of color coming within her limits. They have termed those laws inhuman, barbarous, and disgraceful in the highest degree; and yet they demand the admission of Kansas with her Topeka Constitution, under which free negroes coming into the State are to be dealt with just as they are in Maryland! In Maryland a law of this kind is necessary to the security of their slave property. That is their justification. But can any abolition FREMONTER tell us on what ground the exclusion of a liberated slave from free territory can be justified? If a negro is fit to enjoy freedom, he is certainly fit to inhabit free soil. If he ought to be set free in Missouri, he certainly ought to be permitted to reside in Kansas.

We do not undertake the defence of slavery. We have no sympathy with it. Unlike REEDER, we have never lamented that we had not the means to purchase slaves. But we do not hesitate to say that, in our opinion, the man who drives back from free soil a negro from whose limbs the manacles of slavery have been removed, is ten times worse, ten times more heartless, ten times a viler "Border Ruffian," than the man who, while he held the negro in bondage, fed and clothed and took care of him.

It is clear as the sun at noonday, that the Black Republican shriekers for freedom and the Topeka Constitution care nothing for the negro, free or slave, beyond the use they can make of him in their attempt to subjugate the South or drive her out of the Union.—*Valley Spirit.*

THE ARMY BILL.—The army appropriation bill embraces an aggregate of some eleven millions of dollars of appropriations, about eight millions of which are to be expended in the non-slaveholding States, and three millions in slaveholding States. If not passed, (and at this moment it is extremely questionable whether it can possibly become law, until after the Presidential election, at least,) every mechanic and laborer at every Government arsenal, armory, &c., must be discharged, as well as every officer and man in the service, wherever he may be. In a pecuniary point of view, the North (furnishing nine tenths of the supplies of all description for the military service of the United States, as it does, as well as nine-tenths of the mechanics employed in that branch of the public service,) is to be the great loser; not the South. And it is the Abolition Know Nothing Members of the House that are now using every means to defeat the bill.

Infidelity Rampant.

The New York Evening *Post* announces that, at Brooklyn, New York, "A CHURCH HAS BEEN DEDICATED TO FREEDOM AND FREMONT!"

Where will Black Republican infidelity pause? When do they intend to crown and worship a Goddess of Reason? Their object is evidently not only to elect FREMONT and restrict slavery, but to overthrow the constitution, sever the Union, and trample under foot Christianity itself. Such is the party that shrieks for Kansas and talks about liberty!

BALTIMORE IN A BLAZE.—The noble Democracy of the monumental City, held a meeting on Monday 18th, which was one of unparalleled enthusiasm. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were present. Hon. S. HILLER was President, and the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, former Whig Attorney-General of the United States, was first Vice President. Gen. CASS made a powerful speech.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfuly informs the public that he is now perpared to take Dauguerroetypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station Horse, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 7½ A. M., and 5 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2 and 9 P. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Christy's Cut on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS, & Co. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found, at low prices.

MARRIED.

By David Snare, Esq., at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the 21st day of August, 1856, Mr. JOHN CHERRY and Miss LEAH HARTSELL, both of Blair county, Pa.

DIED,

In Jackson township, on Wednesday morning, August 19th, Mr. WILLIAM HAYS, aged about 77 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Aug. 25.—The Flour market is steady. The news from Europe having as yet had no influence upon the market, but the export demand is less active. Sales of 1200 bbls superfine brands from new wheat at $6,50 ℔ bbl., including 200 bbls extra at $7@$7,25. There is a steady demand for the supply of the city retail trade at $6 25@$7,50 for old common and extra brands, and $8@$8.25 for fancy lots. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are steady, without sales or change in price.

There is a fair demand for Wheat, and with only a moderate supply prices are well sustained. Sales of 4,500 bu. at 150c. ℔ bu. for prime new Southern and Penna. red, and 160@163c. for white. Rye is in fair demand, and is taken at 75c. ℔ bu. Corn is in good request and steady. Sales of 2,500 bu. Southern yellow at 63c. ℔ bu. afloat, and a lot of damaged at 55c. Oats are steady at 38@41c. for prime new and old.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER, next, on the premises, ALL THAT CERTAIN LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND, situate on Stone Creek, in Jackson township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Margaret H. Cummins, and John McIlroy, and containing FIVE ACRES and one hundred and forty-six perches, with a GRIST MILL, having three run of stones, a SAW MILL, PLASTER MILL, and DWELLING HOUSE thereon erected. These mills are nearly new, have been constructed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, are situated in a good wheat growing district, and can do as much and as good work as any other mills in the neighborhood. To any one desiring to purchase mill property this would be a suitable mark. This lot, &c. is to be sold as the property of William Cummins, deceased, by his administrators.

The terms of sale to be one third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

JOHN CUMMINS,
GEO. JACKSON,
Administrators.

August 27, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 25th of SEPTEMBER, 1856, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, containing about sixty acres, being part of the Sugar Grove Farm, lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on the west side of Mill Creek, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of Irvin, Greene and others, having thereon erected a large two story frame tavern house, one saw mill, one barn and store house, one warehouse, three dwelling houses, and other buildings and out buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Kyle.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Defendant, of, in and to a tract of land lying partly in Brady and partly in Henderson township, adjoining lands of Irvin, Greene and Watson on the east, the Juniata river on the south, lands of John McCahan on the west, and James Simpson on the north, containing about 60 acres, more or less, most of which is cleared, with a large tavern house, stable, saw mill, store house, ware house and three dwelling houses. Also, the interest of defendant in a tract of land in Henderson township, adjoining on the north lands of Jane Armitage, on the east lands of James Simpson, on the south by Alexander Simpson, on the west by Samuel Goodman, containing 114 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared, with a house and barn and frame carpenter shop and excellent orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Goodman.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, August 27, 1856.

NOTE.—Plaintiff hereby gives notice, that on the sale of the Mill Creek property, the interest of James J. Goodman, in the premises, will first be offered for sale, subject to a mortgage of $2206 60, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1855. It will then be sold on the mortgage as the property of Robert Kyle, and the purchaser will take the title of William Buchanan discharged from liens.

The purchaser will be required to pay $400 when the property is struck down, and the balance of his bid on the acknowledgement of the Sheriff's deed at November Term.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given to the subscribers of stock to the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road, to meet at CENTRE HALL, at the public house formerly occupied by Henry Witmer, about two miles north of Potter's Fort, in Potter township, Centre county, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of SEPTEMBER next, (1856,) to ORGANIZE under Letters Patent issued by the Governor of this Commonwealth to the "Lewisburg, Centre, and Spruce Creek Rail Road Company," and then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to elect a President and twelve Directors to manage the affairs of said Company, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth.

Wm. Cameron, James F. Linn, George F. Miller, Thos. Hayes, Wm. Frick, John Walls, Peter Beaver, James S. Marsh, John Hassen, John Gast, George Dreisbach, John Wilt, Jno. Wolfe, W. C. Duncan, George Buchanan, Peter Wilson, John Neff, Henry Witmer, Geo. Boal, R. F. Haslett, C. Coburn and others, *Commissioners.* Aug. 20, 1856.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon county, at the Fair to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next, 1856.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$5 00	Best draft horse,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best riding horse,	2 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
" colt under 1 year old,	1 00	Best match horses,	4 00
" brood mare,	3 00	Second best do.	2 00
Second best do.,	1 50		

Judges: A. P. Wilson, Esq., Huntingdon; R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek; John Colder, Porter; David Rupert, Hays Hamilton, Franklin.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair work oxen,	$4 00	Best cow,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	2 00
Best bull,	3 00	" two year old do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	" calf,	1 00

HOGS.

Best boar,	3 00	Best sow,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best.	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Best litter of pigs,	2 00

SHEEP.

Best fine wooled buck,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best fine wooled ewe,	3 00
Best Southdown do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best long wooled do.,	3 00
Best long wooled do.,	3 00	Best Southdown do.,	3 00

Judges: Samuel H. Bell, Shirley; Wm. Hileman, Morris; Peter Livingston, Barree; John Garner, Penn; Eli Wakefield, Brady.

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.,	1 00

Judges: Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson; John Shaver, Shirley; A. B. Sangaree, Walker; Wm. Hutchison, Warriorsmark; Samuel Wigton, Franklin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3 00	Best wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plough,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" windmill,	3 00	" mower,	3 00

Judges: John S. Isett, Franklin; Perry Moore, Morris; George Jackson, Jackson tp.; Kinzie L. Green, Clay; Isaac Long, Walker.

GRAIN.

Best wheat,	4 00	Best rye,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best oats,	2 00
Best Indian Corn,	3 00	Best buckwheat,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00		

Judges: Thomas Fisher, Huntingdon; Hon. Thos. Stewart, West; George Eby, Shirley; James Entrekin, Hopewell; Leonard G. Kessler, Brady.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bread,	3 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best candles,	1 00
Best pound cake,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best carpet,	2 00
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best Maple sugar,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Best cheese,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catsup,	1 00	Best ornamental needle work,	1 00
Best honey,	1 00		
Best jelly,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best preserves,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50		

☞Persons whose trade is baking cannot enter this list in competition, as it is intended for the encouragement of housekeepers. But bakers may compete among themselves and obtain like premiums.

Judges: John Scott, Esq., Huntingdon; John Porter, Esq., Alexandria; Mrs. John Gemmill, Porter; Mrs. A. W. Benedict and Miss Prudence Jackson, Huntingdon.

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best two-horse carriage,	2 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" buggy,	1 00	" lot of earthen and stone ware,	1 00
" set of single harness,	1 00		
" set of farming do.,	1 00	" cooking stove,	1 00
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" do. shoes,	50	" churn,	1 00
" side of sole leather,	1 00	" best pair of horse shoes,	50
" kip and calf skin,	1 00		
" side harness & upper,	1 00	" specimen of marble work,	2 00
" lot of cabinet ware,	1 00		
" and greatest variety			

Judges: Gen. J. C. Watson, Mill Creek; Peter Stryker, Porter; James Saxton, Huntingdon; Dr. J. A. Shade, Shade Gap; James Wilson, Henderson.

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
		Best quinces,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	3 00
Best dozen Fall apples,	2 00		
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen peaches,	2 00
Best pears,	2 00	" " plums,	1 00

Judges: R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., Huntingdon; Dr. Wm. Swoope, Porter; Jacob Cresswell, Tod; Thos. T. Cromwell, Esq., Cromwell; David Hawn, Walker.

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" turnips,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" onions,	50
Best sweet potatoes,	2 00	" celery,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" cabbage,	50
Second best,	50	" squashes,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" pumpkins,	50
" peppers,	50	" water melon,	50
" beets,	50	" musk melons,	50
" parsnips,	50	" beans,	50
" carrots,	50	" peas,	50

Judges: Israel Grafius, Esq., Porter; Alexander Port, Esq., Huntingdon; Gen. John McComb, Jackstown; David Henderson, Franklin; John Gemmill, Porter.

FLORAL.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
		Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best boquet,	50
Best display of plants,	2 00		

Judges: Geo. C. Bucher, Porter; Col. S. S. Wharton, Huntingdon; Mrs. P. C. Swoope, Miss Julia Miles, Huntingdon; Miss Matilda Colder, Porter.

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Judges: Dr. John McCulloch, Huntingdon; Daniel Womelsdorf, Esq., Franklin; George Wilson, Tell; Simeon Wright, Esq., Union; Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., Huntingdon.

Judges on Discretionary Premiums, for articles not enumerated in the foregoing list:—Col. John Cresswell, Barree; James Clarke, Esq., Birmingham; Wm. B. Smith, Jackson; James Henderson and Gen. Geo. W. Speer, Cassville.

JONATHAN McWILLIAMS, Pres't.

J. S. BARR, Sec'y.

Huntingdon, Aug. 26, 1856.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners at their office in Huntingdon, up to 2 o'clock on Friday the 29th day of August, inst., for re-building the bridge across the Juniata at Huntingdon, which was blown down by the storm last Spring. Persons proposing are requested to examine the abutments and pier and see to what extent they are injured and bid accordingly. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office. By order of the Commissioners. HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

August 20, 1856.

A FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, 5½ miles from Huntingdon and 2½ from Mill Creek, containing 115 acres—from 10 to 15 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a small log house and log barn, saw mill and school house. The place is well supplied with excellent water. There is also a good peach orchard on the premises. The farm adjoins lands of Hiram Grady, Robert Black, Jos. Dorland, and John Flenner. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, residing near the premises. JAMES SIMPSON.

August 20, 1856.*

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Warriorsmark township, on the 8th day of August, inst., a large handsome MILCH COW, of a deep red color, with a white stripe along her belly, and about eight years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Aug. 20, 1856. JOHN A. HENDERSON.

FARMERS OF THIS NEIGHBORHOOD, Growers of Wheat and Rye, Use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, if you want heavy crops, Or LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER. These valuable Manures have been used for the past six years successfully for the Grain and Tobacco Crop in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Islands of Bermuda and Barbadoes. A barrel, (250 lbs) is sufficient for an Acre of Land. The above Fertilizers are composed of reliable Chemical Elements, which largely increase the Crop and improve the soil, *doubling the value of the land.* Price of the Phosphate of Lime, is $40 00 a ton, Nitrogened $50 00, the American Fertilizer $25 00 per Ton. or $3 50 a Barrel, $1 25 a Keg; also, every variety of GUANO, Pure Land Plaster, Pot Ash, Nitrate of Soda, Bone Dust, Powdered Charcoal, &c., &c. GEO. A. LEINAU, Proprietor, No. 19 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

☞Goods delivered free of charge.

To Wholesale Dealers, a liberal discount. Pamphlets in the English and German Language gratis. Orders at a distance, Cash accompanying or Draft, promptly attended to by G. A. LEINAU, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Diplomas have been awarded from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; New York Crystal Palace Association and New Jersey State Agricultural Society.

August 20, 1856-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of Thomas McCabe, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to OWEN McCABE, Administrator.

August 6, 1856.*

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. A NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE TO BEDFORD SPRINGS! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday July 15, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	7.30	Arrive	2.15
" McConnellstown	7.45	"	2.02
" Pleasant Grove	8.04	"	1.54
" Marklesburg	8.15	"	1.43
" Coffee Run	8.25	"	1.32
" Rough & Ready	8.33	"	1.24
" Fishers' Summit	8.45	"	1.13
" Saxton	9.05	"	12.55
" Christy's	9.20	"	12.40
Arrive at Hopewell	9.35	Leave	12.25
	P.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	9.10
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.55
" Pleasant Grove	5.51	"	8.47
" Marklesburg	6.02	"	8.35
" Coffee Run	6.13	"	8.24
" Rough & Ready	6.21	"	8.16
" Fishers' Summit	6.32	"	8.05
" Saxton	6.50	"	7.45
" Christy's	7.10	Leave	7.30

The morning train for the mines and Bedford will connect with the Philadelphia train west at Huntingdon.—The 2 o'clock train will connect with the mail train east and west on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The 9 o'clock P M train from the mines and Bedford will connect with the lightning train east on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Passengers by this route to Bedford Springs, gain half a day in time and save two dollars in fare over any other route.

Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

July 15, 1856.

PREMIUM, IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates. JNO. L. POMEROY,

9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.

August 20, 1856-3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.— Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,

Sole Agent for Philadelphia,

No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.

August 20, 1856-3m.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors, and teachers for examinations in their respective districts as indicated in the following table.

Districts.	Time.	Place.
Tell,	Friday, Aug. 29,	Union School house.
Tod,	Tuesday, Sept. 2,	Newburgh,
Morris,	Thursday, Sept. 4,	Spruce Creek,
Franklin,	Friday, Sept. 5,	Hook School house.
Warriorsmark,	Saturday, Sept. 6,	Warriorsmark,
Alexandria,	Monday, Sept. 8,	Alexandria,
Porter,	Tuesday, Sept. 9,	"
Walker,	Wednesday, Sep. 10,	McConnellstown,
Henderson,	Thursday, Sep. 11,	Court House,
West,	Monday, Sep. 22,	S. C. Bridge,
Barree,	Tuesday, Sep. 23,	Manor Hill,
Jackson,	Wednesday, Sep. 24,	McAlevy's Fort,
Penn,	Friday, Sep. 26,	Marklesburg,
Hopewell,	Saturday, Sep. 27,	"
Brady,	Wednesday, Oct. 1,	Mill Creek.
Shirley,	Thursday, Oct. 2,	Aughwick Mills,
Shirleysburg,	Friday, Oct. 3,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	Saturday, Oct. 4,	Orbisonia,
Dublin,	Monday, Oct. 6,	Shade Gap.
Springfield,	Tuesday, Oct. 7,	Maddensville.
Clay,	Wednesday, Oct. 8,	Scottsville,
Cass,	Thursday, Oct. 9,	Cassville,
Cassville,	" " "	
Union,	Friday, Oct. 10,	Place of Elections.

The time of meeting will be, 10 o'clock a. m. at each of these places, and punctuality is very desirable. Teachers must attend a public examination if they desire certificates.

ALBERT OWEN,

Aug. 13, 1856-3m. *County Superintendent.*

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR OBTAINING A HOME IN THE WEST.—The undersigned offers to sell 4000 acres of fine tillable prairie land in a good healthy locality, within 85 miles of Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Rail Road, in Livingston county, Illinois. Will sell any number of acres to suit purchasers, and the terms of payment made to suit the circumstances of any persons that have too small a capital to open a farm on their strength. Men of large families can never have the same opportunity for getting a comfortable home. The proprietor of the land having a large farm opened, would give employment at good wages to purchasers that have more help than they need.

Will be found at the Exchange Hotel, until after the 1st September. Persons desiring to move to the West within 18 months, will do well to call.

JONATHAN DUFF,

Huntingdon, August 5, 1856. Agent.

COAL MINES FOR RENT,—The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company have now, in addition to their mines already in operation, two more opened and ready to lease. For terms apply to

L. T. WATTSON,

No. 56 Walnut street, Philadelphia,

or JAMES BOON,

August 6, 1856-3t. Superintendent, Huntingdon.

☞Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg, insert 3 times, and charge this office.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

AUCTION ROOM.—Having fitted up an Auction Room adjoining his store, the undersigned will sell off part of his stock by auction, every Saturday evening, and during the Court, until disposed of. Persons having any articles of furniture or merchandize, to dispose of, by sending the same to the Auction Room in his charge, can have sales made to the best advantage, on moderate charges—or if the owners prefer attending to their sales, they can have the use of the Auction Room a day, week, &c., at moderate charges. GEO. HARTLEY.

Huntingdon, August 6, 1856–3t.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES BUCHANAN.—The most correct likeness ever made; executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. N. ROSENTHAL, LITHOGRAPHER, N. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Size of paper, 17x26. Retail price, $1. A liberal discount will be allowed those wishing to sell again. july15

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation!

ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT,

Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by CARR, GIESE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants, 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

☞Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.*

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

LOST—On Wednesday the 30th ult., a GOLD BREAST-PIN, with three settings of hair, and marked E. H. C. The finder leaving it at this office will be liberally rewarded. August 6, 1856.

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, August 27, 1856.

Political.

From the Pennsylvania Demokrat.

Consummate Insolence.

The Black Republicans of Pennsylvania have entered upon the present political campaign in the State with more than their accustomed impudence and boldness. They present a ticket containing the names of two of the most rabid Know Nothings in the country—*Laporte* and *Phelps*,—and then with mock solemnity, ask the German naturalized citizens to give it their support. If this were done as a mere matter of jest, it would be a subject of merriment; but when the attempt is made to deceive the Germans, by introducing Know Nothings to their consideration, the thing assumes the character of an insult, which should be properly resented. Do the Black Republicans suppose, that we have forgotten the nefarious designs of the Secret Lodges? They must think that we have laid aside the ordinary impulses of human nature, or become totally oblivious of the injuries inflicted in secret upon naturalized citizens. We have a reasonable quantity of the milk of human kindness in our composition; but we should despise ourselves, were we so forgetful of the interests of our country and race, as to support the most proscriptive Know Nothings, under the guise of Republicans, or in any other fictitious character. Forgiveness is a very commendable virtue, and should be practiced whenever it can be done with safety to the individuals aggrieved, or the Nation. The viper that once inflicts a deadly sting upon the passenger, is never taken into his embrace or admitted to his companionship. Know Nothingism would have entirely destroyed the equality between our citizens, had it long remained in power. It has already alienated the affections of the native born from the naturalized, and is just as malignant in its designs as when it was first belched from the nostrils of *Pluto*.

Who does not recollect with what pride and insolence the members of the Secret Order asserted, that naturalized citizens had no right to the same social distinction as themselves? Nor had they a right to the property which they acquired by their industry and economy. No—no—a new sort of Agrarianism was to be established. Naturalized citizens, under the doctrines of the Know Nothing Lodges, were to be nominally free, but virtually they would have been worse than slaves. The privilege to labor in this country was not denied them; but they could not enjoy the fruits of their industry. That belonged to the Natives who were to be seated on the highest seats in the political Synagogue, and possess all the places at the feast. The naturalized citizens might smell the flavor of the dishes, but were wholly interdicted from tasting the viands they contained. And yet these proscriptive knaves,—who desired to control the consciences of men—now have the unparalleled effrontery to ask naturalized citizens to support their candidates,—*Laporte* and *Phelps*,—who went through every degree of their infamous organization, and even now are at the head of the Order. It may be, that we may have mistaken German character and spirit: but if we understand the promptings of every manly nature, no matter in what clime it was educated, we must here assert, that it would be debasing to all the nobler instincts of humanity, for Germans to give the slightest encouragement to a secret political party, whose most violent efforts were made to enslave them both body and soul.

Why the Know Nothings should make such vigorous efforts to obtain the German vote for their candidates—*Laporte* and *Phelps* —we are somewhat baffled to discover. We pride ourselves in our manhood and intelligence, and are quick to resent a studied insult or unwarrantable wrong. Our German sensibilities are aroused at injury as quick as men of other nationalities, and yet we are pertinaciously insulted daily, by appeals in behalf of candidates, who have never ceased their efforts to degrade us in the social scale, by putting us under the ban of inferiority. The Constitution of the country has made us equals, and the laws protect us in this equality. Shall we basely surrender this privilege, and bow our necks to the footstep of the oppressor? If such degradation is to come upon the Germans, it shall not be by our connivance. We therefore spurn the Know Nothing candidates—*Laporte* and *Phelps*—as abominations fraught with a moral and political pestilence.

And now the Battle is to Commence.

"The glorious old banner that Jefferson first raised," says the Boston *Post*, "and floated over the great heart of Jackson, is once more unfurled! On it is inscribed the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge, both of great intellectual power and of lofty personal character; both statesmen in the true sense of the word, and of comprehensive views; and both worthy to fill and adorn the high places of the republic. Such are the standard-bearers of the Democratic flag! Hang it on the outer wall of each Democratic citadel! Let Democrats, one and all, rally under its glorious folds, and close up in solid phalanx for the fight.

Let not the error be committed of underrating our enemy. The sectionalism that would divide our country, and the Know Nothingism that would make our country not worth dividing, will array themselves in a formidable host. It will be as unscrupulous as it is dangerous. It will malign our candidates; it will traduce our cause. Let every Democrat lend a deaf ear to calumny, and a willing hand to defend their cause.

There is something significant in the present condition of the country, in the location of the candidate for the executive chair. We have had Presidents from Virginia and from Massachusetts, from the South, from Ohio, from the Granite State, and from commercial New York. But on their elections there was no geographical division of parties as is now proposed. It is significant that in such a crisis as exists, the noble middle State of Pennsylvania should supply the President. She will send forth her great statesman with the olive branch to the North and to the South; and thus the State that has so long been the keystone of the Democratic arch will now be the keystone of the Union."

* * *

A letter to the *Pennsylvanian*, from Cambria County, says:

"The Democratic party in this county is in good condition. We have fixed our majority at 1000, and it *may* be greater. Last year our majority was between 6 and 700, and I know many who then opposed us who are now for Buchanan. The old line Whigs are nearly all with us, and many are actively engaged."

Miscellaneous.

This Way Ladies!

We find the following advertisement in a Tennessee paper, and, for the benefit of our lady readers, give it a place in the *Globe:*

HEARKEN! O YE PEOPLE.

HAURN'S Patent Elastic, Self-Adjusting Everlasting, Self-Repairing, Never-Failing, Skirtical Hoops!! First premium at the Stomp Creek Worlds Fair in 1856!!! Warranted not to cut in the eye!!!! These wonderful hoops now in universal vogue, are vastly superior to the obsolete whalebone hoops which they have totally displaced from the *beau monde*. Made of the very best white oak and hickory timber by a secret electrical process known only to the inventor, they are warranted never to fail and ever to delight their possessors. As a refrigerating apparatus they are unequalled; and with a vigorous antipodal application of the fan, must have the effect of keeping the whole corporeal machine in the most comfortable equanimity of temperature. Being perfectly SELF-ADJUSTING, they accommodate themselves to any change of form possible in the nature of things, and hence have acquired in Paris and London, the designation of INSCRUTABLE. They are a perfect protection against public or private curiosity, and are a complete antidote to scandal and gossip. As a defence against rude and unexpected attacks to which ladies unprotected are liable, its appointments are perfect, and insure to its possessor the most entire safety. When a little worn they can be sold to cooper's at full half price, to be made up into common salt and flour barrels.

Grand Depot on Gay Street at Balloon & Co's. New Store, only agents of the inventor. All others are spurious. LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!

* * *

HOW TO GET A WIFE WITH A FORTUNE.—"Jacques Bonhomme," a Paris correspondent, relates the following anecdote, which he locates in that city:—

"A young man of fine family, though impoverished by the revolution, aspired to the post under government, to occupy which it was necessary to furnish a certain sum to deposit as security. Our hero could not obtain the requisite amount from his friends, and, at last, hit upon an expedient to put an end to the difficulty. He caused an advertisement to appear in one of the journals, as follows:

"'A young man, occupying an honorable position, wishes to marry a lady well brought up, and possessed of two hundred and fifty francs.'

"Two hundred and fifty francs are but fifty dollars, and, as there are many women in the world who would be glad to purchase a young, handsome, and honorably connected husband, on such moderate terms, it was quite natural that the advertiser, in the course of the three days during which his notice appeared in public, should have received many letters and applications. The young man addressed a note to each of the applicants, appointing a place and hour when he would meet them altogether; and politely inviting all to come and look at him. On the evening indicated, they came, and, it is said, the company numbered full two hundred women.

"When all had assembled, the young man 'organized the meeting,' and made a speech, in which he thanked those ladies for the honor they proposed conferring upon him. 'But,' said the self-possessed young gentleman, 'you must understand, ladies, perfectly well, that I cannot marry you all, moreover you are all so charming (many of them were horrible witches,) "it would be utterly impossible for me to choose amongst such lovely creatures. This, then, is my proposition:—Consider me as an object put up at lottery. You number two hundred; make two hundred tickets at two hundred and fifty francs each, and the gross sum realized shall be the fortune of the lady who draws the lucky number, and whom I pledge myself to marry immediately.—They hesitated a moment, but the youth was good looking, and the ladies were anxious to marry. One of them determined to accept the proposition, and the rest followed after, like a flock of sheep. As if to reward our venturous young friend for his courage, his fortunate stars directed that he should fall to the lot of a youthful and pretty girl, whose greatest fault is an unhappy passion for practising on the piano. True to his word, the young man married her, and at last accounts, the couple thus strangely brought together were passing a pleasant honeymoon."

* * *

THE DISUNIONISTS.—The black republicans find their work of disunion flagging. The fires of patriotism still burn so brightly, the memories of the past are so dearly cherished, the blessings of the present are so truly prized, and the hopes of the future so highly appreciated, by the great body of the American people, that one by one the hopes of the disunionists fade away, their illusions of success vanish, and the unwelcome truth that they will prove to be the worst beaten party that ever pretended to success in a presidential contest stares them boldly in the face.—They may purchase rotten newspapers by the score, bribe venal editors, and, persuading Greeley to cease calling the Herald a "satanic" press, and Bennett to desist from pronouncing Greeley and his flock "nigger-worshippers," induce them both to refrain from telling the truth of each other for the purpose of devoting all their energies to retailing falsehoods for Fremont, but all in vain. Their position is understood.—*Evening Argus.*

* * *

A correspondent writing from Jersey Shore to the *Pennsylvanian*, thus concludes his letter:

"The cause of Democracy is progressing here, new accessions to the ranks are made every day. Since it has leaked out that Fillmore will *not* be voted for in November, and his friends sold by their leaders for *wool*; and *Mary Posy's* gold, hundreds of old line Whigs are coming over. The work goes bravely on."

* * *

☞ 'Mr. Smith you said you once officiated in a pulpit; do you mean that you preached?'

'No sir; I held the light for the man that did.'

'Ah! the court understood you differently. They supposed that the discourse came from you.'

'No sir! I only throwed a little light up on it.'

'No levity, Mr. Smith. Crier wipe your nose, and call the next witness.'

* * *

An exchange paper has christened the supporters of the "wooly horse" candidate, the Free-*monsters!* This is a very appropriate name.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and ahalf from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND*, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards*, on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whiteoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.

July 8, 1856.—3m

☞ Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, Intelligencer, Lancaster, Gazette, Reading, each publish 3 m. and send bill to this office.

STOVES! STOVES!—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those wanting Stoves, to their extensive stock of Stoves, Gas Ovens, Furnaces, &c., &c., comprising a greater assortment than can be found at any other Store in the United States. Purchasers will find it an advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere. For sale wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms. NEMAN & WARNICK, N. E. corner 2nd and Race streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. They are Agents for the celebrated Macgregor Heating Stoves. April 9, 1856—3m.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted by book account or otherwise to Col. Geo. Gwin, are notified that collection of all claims unpaid by the first day of August next, will after that be enforced by law.

JOHN SCOTT,
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856. Assignee.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages. Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANIGER has taken rooms in the old Presbyterian Church for the purpose of giving lessons on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, and in vocal music.

TERMS—$10 per quarter of twenty-four lessons at her rooms, and $15 per quarter when the lessons are given at the residence of pupils in town. She will also teach the German and French languages. Huntingdon May 28, '56

NEW GROCERY STORE. *Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.* LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

ICE CREAM, CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY.—The subscriber will furnish at short notice, families or parties, in or out of town, with either or all of the above articles. His assortment of Confectionaries is of the best, and his Ice Cream and Cakes shall give satisfaction. Give him a call.

ECLARIS THOMAS.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—The Goods in Col. Gwin's store are selling off by retail AT COST: and they will be sold *below cost and upon time* to any one who will buy the whole stock, or a large part of it.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.

Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

SCYTHES and SNATHES.—Grain and Grass Scythes of the best brand and quality. Also, a variety of Patent and Screw Adjusting Snaths, Hay Forks and Rakes, for sale at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Summer Coats,	87½
Summer Pants,	87½
Summer Vests,	87½

AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said deceased will please make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN LONG, *Administrator.* Shirleysburg, July 16, 1856.*

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.
DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

EDM. SNARE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON. apl16

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞ Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!
Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.
And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO., April 2, 1856—3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS and BRUSHES, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes*, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits, *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin, by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of W. WILLIAMS & CO., Diamond Square, opposite Couts' Hotel.

Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ⅜ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

HENRY McMANIGILL.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, Silk Challi, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham, Debarge, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c.

Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Cassinets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nankeen, Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloth.

Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my Goods.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Bareges, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Moso!

MOSES STROUS,
Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main stret, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &d., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.

LONG & DECKER.

Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall formerly used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street. The course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and also Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics, and Political Economy, delivered by members of the Bar.

The Student passes through a course comprising over four hundred forms, writing out, Journalizing, Posting, and closing four entire sets of Books, solving Problems, &c., precisely as in real business, and in addition to this he has large practice in oral and blackboard exercises, in opening and closing Single and Double Entry Books, in Partnership, Administration, Joint and Compound Company settlements, in receiving a partner into co-partnership, and settling with a retiring one, all of which, together with various other exercises and calculations, cannot fail to give full satisfaction and profit the learner.

Students can enter, at any time, a day or evening class, or both, if they wish—the time is unlimited. They can leave at any time and return at pleasure without additional charge.

☞ Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books.

For any other particulars address personally or by letter,

T. H. POLLOCK,
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856. Principal.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.

H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c.

Huntingdon, May 14, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy Clothing from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE, as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale Store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.

☞ Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.

☞ Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.

August 22, 1855—tf.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE. The advertiser offers at private sale the concern known as the "Keystone Machine Works," in Harrisburg, Pa.

This property consists of a corner lot of 78x105 feet, situated near the breast of the town. On the premises are a Machine shop, Foundry, Blacksmith shop and Brass Furnace. The buildings were all erected expressly for their present use. The machinery, tools and fixtures are of the best description and in good repair.

The location is one of the best in the town, and is well adapted for carrying on a general foundry and machine business, and would also be a first rate point for agricultural machine building.

The ground and buildings will be sold with the machinery, or leased, as parties may desire.

A sale will be made on liberal terms, and to enterprising men this is a rare opportunity to embark in a well established business. For further information address

GILLIARD DOCK,
May 7, 1856. Harrisburg, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 31, 1855—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE—N. SPENCER THOMAS, No. 26 South Second St., Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glatsware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c., &c. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low and goods warranted.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.

DIRECTORS—Hon. John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey, John B. Hall, T. T. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman, Charles Crist, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchen.

Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. T. Abrams, Vice President; Thos. Kitchen, Secretary.

REFERENCES—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D., A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, L. A. Mackey, Wm. Fearon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quiggle, A. Updegraff, John W. Maynard, James Armstrong, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1856. A. S. HARRISON, Agent.

BEST STEEL BLADE Moulders' Shovels, Miners' Coal Shovels, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S.
HARDWARE STORE.